tive under the law to control the situation and to deal with the miscreants. The Central Government on their part has been stressing time and again on the State Governments/U.T. Administrations the necessity of maintaining communal harmony and public order. Suggestions have been made to them to streamline the administrative and intelligence machinery and for measures like arrest of anti-social elements, search and seizure for the recovery of arms and ammunition and action against the elements inciting communalism. Central forces have also been made available to the States as and when requests for the same are made. Apart from this, timely alerts are sounded and guidance and advice provided as and when required. A detailed set of guidelines for effective control of communal violence, which was reviewed and revised in 1985 has also been circulated amongst all the State Governments.

It is also in this context that the 15-point programme of the former Prime Minister, Smt. Indira Gandhi was recommended to the State Governments. The National Integration Council deliberated on various issues in its meeting held on 12th September, 1986.

Marketing of Push-botton Telephones

364. SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the first indigenous push-botton telephones manufactured by the public sector undertakings are going to be marketed in the country shortly; and

(b) if so, what are the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI SANTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Push-botton telephones manufactured indigenously by Indian Telephone Industries Limited, a public sector undertaking under the Ministry of Communications has been marketed. More than 8,000 push-button telephones have been sold upto the end of September, 1986. In addition, some of the units, permitted by the Government for the manufacture of push button telephone instruments, are expected to start production by January, 1987.

Scientific collaboration between India and Japan

365. SHRI RAJNI RANJAN SAHU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item which appeared in the "Times of India" of 13th September, 1986 under the caption 'India-Japan' to collaborate in scientific fields; and

(b) if so, what are the details of the areas selected for bilateral cooperation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes Sir, the first meeting of the Indian-Japan joint committee on Science & Technology was held in New Delhi on September 11 & 12, 1986.

(b) Areas for possible cooperation were tentatively identified as:—

1. Disaster prediction and prevention including earth-quakes, cyclones and floods.
2. Weather prediction and monsoon research.
3. Tissue culture.
4. Vaccines and immuno-diagnostics.
5. Research and standards.
6. Recycling technologies.
7. Biomass research and utilisation.